has occurred but ence during the past twelve months. The above vessel brings a small cargo, part of which is from Boston, and the balance from San Francisco. Her freight list amounts to about \$1900. She is chartered to load with guand at Jarvis Island, and sails thither to-day.

By advices from San Francisco, we learn that, besides the regmar packet Fankee, the clipper ship Gosport, mark Felix, (formerly the clipper Mischief,) bark dar, and brig Angenette may all be expected soot

We notice that the brig Hero, of 120 tons burthen, has been registered under the Hawaiian flag. She sails shortly for Petro

Trade generally has been fair, though limited to small job bing and retailing. The passage of the appropriation bill had already had a beneficial effect in scattering money and improvng trade, and it will doubtless be felt all through the summer particularly among the retail traders.

The Fanker, it will be seen by notice in another column, wi return with quick dispatch to San Francisco, as soon as her cargo can be discharged and taken in. She will not be detained her

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Our advices are up to the 19th. The supply of merchan-Our advices are up to the 19th. The supply of merchandize still continued large, with heavy additions from the East.

Sugass—In raw sugars, there has not been much done; the market is heavy for China, but good grades of Muscovadoes are in fair request and lower qualities slow. We quote New Orleans 9; @ 103; sales of Sandwich Island \$9 90 @ \$10. Sales of refined 12c @ 124c.

Molasses—Very dull. S. L. quoted 25 @ 28c.

Correx—Somewhat more active and rates well maintained.

40,000 ex Adelaida sold as follows: 20,000 lbs 15; @ 17; 20,000 lbs 16 @ 164c. Rio quoted at 184c.

000 lbs 16 @ 16jc. Rio quoted at 18jc. Flotze—Market stocked; best Haxail and Gallego \$9 50 @

\$12 62.

FREIGHTS—The ship Ocean Bette has been chartered to load guano at Johnson's Island for Hamptom Roads, on private Provisions—We notice cash sales: mess beef, \$13; clear pork at \$14 for half bbis, and mess do at \$12 75 per half bbi; bacon at 141 @ 15c. Nothing doing in hams, Billings' jobbing at 222 @ 23; picked lots of choice butter at 27 @ 27 jc; lard, 10 lb tins, at 141 @ 15c.

Rice—Rice is extremely depressed; first quality Java table sold at anction at 2jc; same rice could have been sold in October last at 4fc. Last sale of Carolina at 5jc. Stock of foreign rice is equal to 19 months consumption.

rice is equal to 19 months consumption.

Porarogs—Sweet, 3 @ 4c.

From Portland, Oregon, our dates are up to April 9th. The Oregonian of that day gives the following report of the market—"The past week has been unusually duil for business of all kinds. Our quotations for the week are as follows: Coffee, 17c @ 18c. Sugar, Sandwich Island, 12c @ 14c; China, 12c @ 124c; San Francisco, 13c; crushed, 16c. Syrup, San Francisco and Boston, 77c @ 85c. Dried apples, 12c @ 15c. Candles, 25c @ 35c. Produce: flour, \$7 @ \$8 25. Bacon, 17c @ 20c. Butter, keg, 15c @ 20c; fresh, 25c @ 35c."

From Puget Sound we have the Olympia Prices Current to Flour, \$10 per bbl; oats, 75c per bushel; brown sugar, 12 @ 15c; salt, coarse, 2]c; coffee, 20 @ 25; oil, \$1 50 per gall. Lumber, sawed fir, \$12 @ \$16; shingles \$4 50 @ \$5.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET-Week ending March 14 The market for oils is exceedingly dull, and the only transac-tions in this market since our last is a sale of 120 bbis sperm at 146 per gallon, which is a decline from recent quotations— New York Ott. Marger.—Crude whale again begins to move

but prices open a little lower; sales 400 bbis at New Bedford at 56 cents; and 500 do of the new catch, per E. F. Willets, at New Loodon, 35c, cash. Crude sp is dull, and prices rather favor buyers; 95 bbis new, at New Bedford, brought \$1 45.—
N. Y. Shipping List, March 19. WHALEBOXE-A sale of 10,000 fb Ochotsk has been made.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.
 San Francisco
 Apr. 23
 Paris
 Mar. 4

 Panama, N. G.
 March 30
 Hongkong
 Jan. 27

 New York
 March 20
 Melbourne, Vic.
 Nov. 20

 London
 March 5
 Tahiti
 Feb. 11

Moon's Phases at Honolulu, in May. New Moon.... 2 11 40.4 M. Full Moon.... 16 10 42.8 M First Quarter... 9 6 35.1 M. Last Quarter... 24 12 25.3 A

For Sax Francisco—per bark Yankee, from the 20th to 25th For Barriss Columna—per Eliza & Ella, soon. For Lanaixa—per Kamoi, this day.

PORT OF HONOLULU. H. I.

ARRIVALS.

May 6—Sch Mary, Berritt, im Kawaihae, with cattle and sheep fm Louzada and Spencer and Capt. Mallett. 6—Am clipper sh Polynesia, Morse, 14 ds fm San Fran-cisco, with freight, passengers and U. S. mails. 7—Sch Kinsole, im Kona. 8—Sch John Young, im Maui. 9—Sch Margaret, im Kauai. 9—Molkeiki, im Maui. 10—Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, im Lahaina.

DEPARTURES.

May 5—Sch Manuokawai, Brown, to cruise.

5—Am brigantine Josephine, Stone, for Jarvis Island.

6—Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, for Lahaina.

7—Sch Kamehameha IV, Keyte, for French Frigate Shls.

7—Sch Exrel, Antonio, for Koloa.

7—Sch Exrel, Antonio, for Koloa.

7—Br bk Nelson, Lawson, for San Francisco.

9—Haw wh brig Aloha, Siivers, Ochotsk.

10—Schrs Margaret and Keoni Ana, for Kauui.

11—Sch Mary, Berrill, for Kawailae.

11—Sch Moikeiki, Hall, for Kahului.

12—Sch Kinoole, Foss, to cruise.

VESSELS IN PORT .- MAY 11.

Am. sh Eliza & Elia, Lunt. Am clipper ship Chapin, McCrellis. Ham brig Hero, Von Holdt. Am ship Polynesia, Morse.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Bark Yankee, Lovett, will be due from San Francisco, May 1 to 18, via Lahaina. The clipper ship Phantom, Peterson, 1200 tons, of Pierce's line of packets, sailed from Boston, for Honolulu, March 13.

Ship Norseman, Capt. Haskell, would sail from Boston, Feb'ry 21st for Honolulu, touching at Valparaiso, consigned to J. C. Spalding, with an assorted cargo of lumber, coal, provisions, bread, etc.

bread, etc.

Clipper ship Fleetwood, of Pierce's line of packets, sailed from
Boston for Honolulu via Tahiti, Feb. 12.

British clipper ship Sca Nymph, Oppenheim, was to leave
London in December for Honolulu and Vancouver's Island.

Ships Phantome and Queen were advertised to leave London
n all Sept., for Fraser River, touching at Honolulu.

MEMORANDA.

Shipe Arrived at Talcahuano, since February Feb. 5-Courser, Gifford, 40 mos out, 330 sp and 70 wh se 14-Hech, Smalley, 32 mos out, 1250 sp and 80 wh, all told 15-Sappho, S-abury, 47 se out, 500 sp 500 wh, all told. 17-Hector, Chase, 27 mos out, 1300 sp whole voyage.

17-Atlantic, Wyer, 52 mos out, 1000 sp whole voyage. 17-Chile, Clark, no report. 17-President, Allen, 28 mos out, 1400 sp voyage. 17-Joseph Grinnell, Thomas, 74 mos out, 250 sp. 17-Franklin, Chase, 9 mos out, 125 sp. REPORT OF SHIP POLYNESIA, CAPT. H. G. MORSE :- Pro-

25th to 28th October, in lat. long. , experienced a heavy hurricane; carried away main topgallantmast by the cap, and lost every thing attached; twisted head of mainmast; blew away three topsails and flying-jib; split foresail, mainsail and mizen topgallantsail; ship laboring heavy and shipping much water.
28th November, at 3, P. M., experienced a heavy squall, and
blew away maintail, main topgallant staysall and mizen topgallant sail. 30th crossed the equator, long. 32° W. 5th January spoke the whaling bark Callan, of New Bedford, 4 months out. At the same time spoke the dipper ship Sea Nymph, 60 days from New York, lat. 48°, long. 61° W., bound to San Francisco. 8th January made Staten Island. March 1st crossed the equator, long. 111° 30 min. W. March 4th spoke a ship. supposed to be the Eureka, from Ean Francisco, could not unhere bound. March 15th spoke ship Ocean Pearl of

IMPORTS.

May 6-1 cs pum es pain killer, 20 do bitters, 12 do cordials, 5 qr casks sherry 50 cs champagne cider, 300 boxes sardines, 10 cs ginger wine, bale corks, 3 cs chocolate, 1 do preserves, 5 do brandy cherries 5 do Bay rum, 5 do absynth, 1 do maraschino, 10 do Scotel whisky, 15 do Madeira wine, 1 box canary birds, 2 cases strav lats, 10 cs green peas, 8 cs prunes, 20 do oysters, 1 brl almonis 5 cases honey, 4 do cheese, 1 do bacon, 2 pkgs vegetables, 2 di chouchou, 10 qr casks brandy, 1 cs combes, 1 bale raw hider, basket yams, 2 cs medicines, 25 rolls matting, 20 bris salmon, 2 chests tea, 3 boxes soup, 1 carriage and fixtures, 1 chest opium

PASSENGERS.

From San Francisco—per Polynesia, May 6—M M Gow and lady, S E Bishop, lady and child, Mrs Benedict and so J W Sanford, Mr Woodford, W B Mores, Nelson Mason, Joh For FRENCH FRIGATE SHOAL—per Kamehamcha IV, May 7-

For Lahaina per Kamoi, May 6-Hon J Richardson and lady, Miss Nellie Richardson, Mrs J F Pogue, Master Whitney, Dr R McKibbin, A Russell, Hon M Kapibe, Hon M Kenui, Hon J B Kahookano, H E P Nahnolelua, and 15 on deck.
For iahaina—per Maria, May 7-Chief Justice E H Allen and lady, Rev R Armstrong, Wm Webster.
For Kauai—per Excel, May 7-Hon R S Hollister, Hon D Nonhiere. Nunhiwa.

For Kawaihar—per Mary, May 11—James Louzada, M. Cornell, Capt. J. Smith, and 2 others.

For Kamulet—per Mokeiki, May 11—M M Gower and lady

BIRTH.

In Honolulu, May 6, the wife of J. W. Austin, Esq.-a son.

DIED.

At Honolulu, May 6, FRANCES E., wife R. A. S. Wood, Esq.

THE "COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. SEMI-WEEKLY.

Should sufficient encouragement be offered Semi-Weekly Edition of the Commercial will be commenced with Volume IV., July, 1859, or as soon thereafter as 400 subscribers to it are obtained. To be issued every Wednesday and Saturday.

Terms-\$9 per annum. The regular Weekly Edition, for country and foreign circulation, will be continued as at present-\$6 per annum.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the Appropriation Bill for the years 1858-9, which was approved on the 4th instant, and under the provisions of which the Treasury has been relieved of its plethora and a good deal of gold put in circulation during the past few days. As whole, the present bill is the most complete in all its details and, in all respects, the best that has ever been adopted by the Legislature of the country. To the Chairman of the House Committee on Finance, Mr. James I. Dowsett, is due much credit for the patient labor which he bestowed on its construction, and, in conjunction with several other foreign-born members, strenuously and successfully opposed its being swelled beyond the estimates. This last, as we said before, is its best feature.

In his proclamation dissolving the Parliament of the year 1855, the King said that one principal reason for sending the Representatives back to their constituents was the fact that they had passed an appropriation bill which exceeded the estimates by \$200,000. And so it has been with every bill before the present year-the total amount voted has always largely exceeded the estimated receipts. The reason of this is found in the desire of each member to obtain an appropriation for some object in his own particular district, oftentimes for the purpose of ensuring a reelection :- it does not matter that it is an ignis fatuus, existing only on paper, and never expected to be paid-the returned Solon will point to its appearance in the bill as an unanswerable proof of his arduous labors in behalf of his constituency. But the present year there was a great deal less of this kind of work attempted than usual, and the credit is due to the firmness of a few members, that so fair a bill has been

We have printed the bill in a convenient shape for reference, with the name of each office-holder opposite the amount of salary appropriated. This may not be complete, or perfectly correct, but is as much so as the means at our command would allow. We are indebted to Messrs. McCoughtry and Spencer of the Government House for information. The insertion of the names of the office holders will make it better for reference. Among the new items and changes are the following: For His Royal Highness the Prince of Hawaii, at the rate of \$1000 per annum from the date of his birth, May 20, 1859. The salaries of the chief clerks of the Interior and Finance Departments have each been raised \$500, making their pay \$2,500 per annum. It has been questioned. and perhaps with reason, why these two chief clerks should be selected for an increase of compensation, while it is notorious that the similar officials in the Departments of Public Instruction. Foreign Relations and Custom House, are worked as hard, and perhaps harder, than those in the Interior and Finance offices. The pay of Associate Justice Robertson has also been increased \$1000, that of the Superintendent of Public Works \$500, and that of the Postmaster General \$1000 per annum.

The Marshal and Sheriffs are put on salaries alone, instead of receiving a part of the fines. This will no doubt work well generally, but we notice a provision which may, in out of the way places, lead to fraud and oppression. As follows: "Provided, That said Marshal and Sheriffs shall be entitled to be reimbursed the actual amount of the actual expenses by them hoursed for traveling in the discharge of their duties on civil cases, the same to be taxed by the Court and collected as costs from the parties in whose behalf such duties are rendered."

Any one who has lived for some time in the remote districts of the islands will require no explanation as to how the above might in the hands of unscrupulous officials, be made an instrument of extortion.

Among other new items is \$12,000 for pay of assessors for 1859, in view of the property tax which the New Code imposes. The appropriation we judge is none too large for a first assessment, which must necessarily involve much extra labor. Also one of \$10,000 for a new Custom House, to be built on the esplanade; and for a hospital in Honolulu, \$2000. The appropriation for an " anchor and buoy at Kawaihae, \$500." is again repeated this year, after having been several times before appropriated. We hope it may at length become a reality instead of a myth. It is a fact not generally known, that, next to Hono-Inlu, more whalers visit Kawaihae each spring than any other port at these islands. Over sixty ships have been there during the past four months, while only forty-seven have visited Lahaina.

That hitherto insatiate monster, the Department of War, still continues to cry "give," " give," though content with the rate of appropriation of 1857. The explanation of this otherwise mysterious circumstance is doubtless to be found in the fact that the Mormons have appaently given up the idea of coming down on us like a swarm of locusts, and the fears of the "Secretary at War and the Navy," are somewhat allayed. It has, however, apparently escaped his notice that the arch all baster. William Walker, was at last accounts at San Francisco, meditatin a descent on-somewhere. We don't wish to excite any fears, but would hint to the honorable Secretary to follow Queen Victoria's advice to Mr. Bull, (vide the last number of Punch,) " I don't know what may happen, Mr. Bull, but keep our powder dry."

When, some two and a half years ago, th chooner Liholiho was sent on a voyage of dis covery for guano, the adventure was looked on and pronounced by almost every one here as a "humbug." She returned with about 100 tons of an article which those who knew declared to be guano, but others said was worthless dirt. We published Com. Mervine's account of it and made some severe strictures on him, and subsequently on Capt. Davis for asserting what they did not know, that there was no guano on the islands visited. We maintained that there was guano there and that time would reveal it, and the course we took in the matter brought out the ridicule if not censure of the Polynesian, while most of the merchants agreed that this guano was a humbug. The only one we remember of having from the first pronounced it a good article, was Capt. James Smith, who we are happy to learn is now interested in the trade. Well, time went on, and notwithstanding the

adverse statements of the U.S. Naval officers referred to, and the ruinous loss it had had on their stock, the American Guano Company of New York went on with its arrangements for the shipment of guano at Jarvis Island. Still so little faith was there in it, and so disastrous was the influence of Capt. Davis and Com. Mervine, who declared that it was unsafe for a vessel to anchor at that island, that no ship could be chartered at San Francisco for the purpose of loading. We emember well, the efforts to obtain a vessel, as we were then at that port. However, at last, a young man, Mr. Wilder, succeeded in obtaining a ship to load on his own account, but this act of the captain in chartering his ship, to load at a port which Capt. Davis had declared unsafe, so offended the owners that he was summarily removed by them. We instance this to show the

serious opposition which had been met by the

prejudices existing at that time against this trade. The White Swallow's cargo reached New York and found an immediate sale, and the gentleman who had had the boldness and enterprise to start the trade, received for his interest in the cargo the handsome sum of \$12,500, cash. From that moment the reputation of the Jarvis Island Guano was fixed, and the company found no difficulty in making a sale of 100,000 tons at their own rate, to be paid for as fast as it can be shipped off from the island. The value of phosphatic guano, of the quality of that obtained at Jarvis Island, is now established, as an'article of commerce, at about \$40 per ton, and the demand for it will robably keep pace with the shipments. It is this trade that now brings to our port every two weeks, these fine eastern clippers, and which has and will prove a lasting benefit to our commerce.

Since the reputation of the phosphatic guano has been established, and the sneers of doubters silenced by the rapid sales of entire cargoes as quick as landed in New York, various enterprises have been set on foot, as our readers are well aware This trade is destined to become extensive, and Honolulu must be the center of its operations. Already the subject is becoming of prominent importance in the American papers, and from two received by the last mail we quote. The first is from the Tribune, and the large number of islands claimed will surprise most of our

Guano Islands Discovered.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune. WASHINGTON, March 5, 1858. Noticing a few days since, that Clipperton Island had been proclaimed to the world as belonging to the Emperor of France, and as this guano question has ne one of the first moment, it has occurred to me t would not be uninteresting to your readers to know f any, and how many guano islands in the Pacific Ocean or elsewhere have become the property of citi-tens of the United States, and have been recognized by the Government as pertaining to its territories under the act of Congress approved August 18, 1856.
The following is believed to be a correct list of said islands, and their several latitudes and longitudes

176 deg. 21 m. 159 52 176 52

Maldens 4	15	S.	155	.00	· VI
Arthurs 3	32		176	05	W
Christmas 1	53	N.	157	32	W
Caroline 9	54	8.	150	07	W
Anns 9	49		151	15	**
Stavers10	05		152	16	W
Flints11	26		151	48	77
Baumans11	48	22	154	10	W
Rogeweins11	00		156	07	11
Gronique10	00	100	156	44	W
Frienhaven10	00		156	59	11
Quiros10	32		170	12	11
Low 9	33		170	38	W
Clarence 9	07		171	40	18
Favorites 2	50	100	176	40	11
Duke of York 8	30	700	172	10	74
Farmers 3	00		170	50	11
Birnies 3	35		171	39	W
Phoenix 3	40		170	52	11
Marys 2	53	-	172	00	W
Enderburgs 3	08		174	14	11.
Sydney 4	24		171	00	W
Penhryns 8	55		157	07	W
Pescado10	38		159	20	W
Ganges10	59		160	55	W
Rierson 11	11	100000	160	53	W
Siderons	05		161	50	11
Humphreys10	40		160	52	W
Frances 9	58	••	161	40	W
Plint10	32		162	05	W
Nassau	52	**	165	90	W
Danger10	00		165	56	W
Mary Letitias 4	40		173	29	W
Kemins 4	41	22	173	44	W
Walkers 3	58	N.	149	10	W
Sarah Anne 4	00		154	22	W
America 3	40	(*(*))	159	28	W
Prospect 4	42	**	161	33	W
Samarang 5	10		162	23	W
Palmoore 5	43		162	20	W
Danger 6	30	7.5	162	32	W
Makin 3	02	100	172	46	W
Mathews 2	03	**	173	28	W
Davis 6	40	1 3.00 F	170	10	W
Barbera 3	54	1.00	173	00	W
The two first name	d Isla	nds hav	e been	claime	d by
the American Coons		A 100	4 41		1000

the American Guano Company, and the rest by the United States Guano Company, and other citizens of

the United States. I understand these acquisitions are all to be surreyed and chartered, and the quality and quantity of the guano thereon, to be ascertained by competent analytical chemists and topographical engineers, and a report thereof made to Congress at the earliest practicable period. At some of these islands there are good harbors and safe anchorage, and at most of them there is a good lee, which, coupled with the fact that most all of them are situated where storms are seldom known (the prevailing winds being from the East,) makes them places of safe resort for ships. The quantity and accessibility of the guano on many of these islands is placed beyond doubt. What

ains to be demonstrated is its quality, and whether that is such to warrant its importation. On this point I am not competent to decide, because there are two theories which now divide the opinions of scien-tific men, viz: the ammoniacal and the mineral. The former advocated by Laws, Gilbert, Johnson, and others, and the latter by Liebig, Gale, and others who claim that it is nutrition not stimulus which i the great desideratum. The guano from these islands comes under the last head; the Peruvian, Elide and Ichaboe under the first. Time will settle which theo-

A gentleman who is well acquainted with th lands of this ocean, gives us some information in regard to some of those claimed above. which it may be well to state here. 4st .- Arthur's, Favorite and Farmer's Islands do not exist. 2d.-Walker's, Sarah Ann, Samarang and David's Islands are of doubtful existence. All the above are laid down on the charts, it is true, but probably none of them exist. 3d .-Flint's, Clarence, Duke of York, Rierson's and Humphrey's Islands are all inhabited and posses ion of them cannot very well be taken by for gners. Sydney Island is covered with trees of roods. Christmas and Caroline Islands are part woods. Christmas and Caroline Islands are partly covered with cocoanuts and are known not to
possess guano. That there may be guano in
abundance on many of the islands claimed, is
very likely, but the best deposites will probably
be found to exist on small rocky islands, as yet
perhaps undiscovered.

The other article referred to, we are obliged to

(W)

Sketch of J. Pilkel's Life, written by

About twenty days before his death, the late Hon J. Pilkoi dictated the following sketch of his life which we translate from the Hae Haeaii. "I was born in the month of Ikuwa (January)

1804, at Waimes, Kausi. I continued to live there until Liboliho came to Kausi, on the 22d of July, 1822. There was great feasting on the occasion of the arrival of Libeliho and the chiefs in his company. n board the vessel called the "Okikowali." Th ting took place in a house known as "Puilihale." for eating, the King called to Kaumualii, -" Oh Kaumualii, there is plenty of poi and fish at Kauai; one thing only is lacking-tobacco." The chief nswered-"The tobacco also is ready." He then called me, saying, Piikoi, " go and do as I bid you." I consented, and a pipe having been lighted, was given to me, together with a tobacco box and a pipeighter, and I was directed to take them to Liboliho The chief called out,-" Oh, the Heavens, here is the tobacco, and a servant with it." Then it was that I became a pipe-lighter; that was the first commencement of my going with Liboliho to live. My relations and friends made a great lamentation, but some said, "We have no business to wail, for he is given entirely to the King." I then went round the island of Kanai with the King and afterwards came to Oahu with him. At Waianae, I ran away in order to go with Kaumualii at Waialua. He ordered me to go back, saving that I must look to the King for my ubsistance hereafter, nor desert him on any accoun accordingly returned, and continued to live with Liholiho until he went to England, and never wanted for anything to eat, drink or wear.

After the King went to England I lived with Kahalais, and on his appointment as governor of Kauai, I accompanied him thither. After the rebellion of Humehume in 1824, we returned to Oahu, and on the death of Kahalaia, in 1826, the late King sent for me, saying "You belonged to Liholiho; why do you not come to live with me?" I said "I have come." The late King was considerate in regard to his servants. Several years later, the King gave me the charge of lands on Oahu. This duty I executed both to the satisfaction of the King and somewhat to my own profit. Subsequently, when Haalilio went to England, I received his duties to perform. About this time I was made a Member of the House of Nobles, and soon after, a Member also of the King's Privy Council. I also received from the King a very important duty-that of superintending the division of lands between the King and the chiefs at Haliimaile. When I undertook this duty, some of the chiefs said that they did not wish for me to divide the lands for them. I made reply to them that if they would not take my division, they must lose all their lands, from Hawaii to Kauai. These were strong words, but I spoke confidently, well knowing that I had ample authority from the King. I continued to live pleasantly and happily under the late King until he left us on the 15th December, 1854.

Under His present Majesty, Kamehameha IV., whom God has graciously placed over us, I have enjoyed all my former rights of nobility, and my family and myself have enjoyed the fullest protection. May God preserve the King, and grant him a long and Helen Sims will be a long time "expected" at this

I have written the foregoing in great weakness, for the purpose of showing my countrymen how I rose to my present rank and position, under the protection of the King, from the humble station of a pipe-lighter. Love to all, J. PHKOL"

Honelulu, April 7, 1859.

Civilization and Longevity.

In Hall's Journal of Health, a monthly periodical replete with sound advice on the laws of physical health, and containing besides many articles of general interest, we find the following remarks on the subject of this caption. The statements made are so clearly corroborated by the history of the Hawaiians, as well as other Polynesian tribes of natives, that we cannot forbear quoting them :

"Natives are prolific according to their degradation; as witness the teeming population of China, of India, and of Interior Africa. When the Israelites had to work hard and make brick, getting straw where they could, their numbers increased with great rapidity. The slaves of our own country have more children than their masters. From these facts it is clear that moral degradation and severe physical labor, each largely increase the number of births.

"But civilization presents a paradox. As social amelioration and domestic comforts have made large progress, the average term of life has been strikingly increased, in that one person died yearly out of every thirty in the last century; while twenty-five years ago, it was found in the same great European States, England, France and Germany, that only one in thirty-eight died annually. The present estimate is one out of forty.

"At the same time as civilization advances, the births decrease. Hence, as we progress in a rational civilization, human life is less doubtful, and the chances of its extension steadily increase. Hence with fewer births now than a hundred years ago, among the same number of persons, population is increasing in the more civilized countries, because people live longer in consequence of the social ameliorations of those countries. In the same direction looks the official announcement of M. Villerme, secretary of the poor law commissioners of Havre, that the average age of the rich was twelve years greater than that of the poor. The practical inference is this, that living comfortably is a means of avoiding sickness and living long. The sooner therefore that we attain this end of living in comfort the better; while the speediest method of accomplishing it, is for all newly married persons to begin life by the practice of rigid economies, by the exercise and indulgence of plain stes, and entertaining a manly contempt of the ion of others as to their style of living, as long as it does not degenerate into business-the expendi-

tures being largely within the earnings-giving promise of an age of abundance, of ease and elevation."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE WEATHER .- An item about the weather i always supposed to be a common-place one. But our weather for the past half-year has certainly been noteworthy. After an uncommonly severe and stormy winter, and late spring, the experience of the past week indicates that we may expect a scorching summer. A midday tramp through our dusty streets by those who have their residence on the cool slopes of Makawao or Waimea would undoubtedly much enhance the value of a country seat in their estimation. But those whose perceptions of Nature's beauties have become stultified by a long familiarity with ledgers. San Francisco goes passenger. We hear she is mercial emporium,-to them, Honolulu is second na- course, kept "dark." ture. They would perhaps fail to appreciate any rhapsodies we might happen to get into about "flowers and bowers," the free mountain breezes, or the morning choristers of the wood. Let them try a trip to Kauai, Makawao or Waimea, during this dull season, and come back better, physically and mentally.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT KAUAL.-By yesterday's Hae Hawari, we learn that a young half-white named Oliver K. Chapin, a son of Mr. O. A. Chapin, came to his death at Waimea on the 14th ultimo. It seems that he was out shooting kolea, on horseback, and having alighted from his horse to fire at some birds which flew, he re-mounted without uncocking his piece. His hat having blown off, he reached for it with the breech of his gun. In doing so, it went off, the entire charge entering his breast. The horse started to run, and young Chapin clung to him for a quarter of a mile, when he became insensible and fell to the ground. Everything was done for him by Dr. Smith, but, after lingering until the 1st instant, he expired. He was a promising young man, and had recently been married. On his mother's side he was connected with the ancient chiefs of Kausi.

MAIL OF APRIL 5 .- This mail, now nearly due, will be brought by the Yankee, which ought to be here on Wednesday morning next. She will touch at Lahaina to land a number of milch cows for Capt. Makes, but will not be detained there more than two

4 3

"Mover," There are persons in this world who think that all the wisdom and learning extant lodged in their own shallow brains. Some of them sould appear to be driving the quilt of the Polymian. We once heard of a lanatic brought into the ondition through the overwhelming thought that it is brain alone was centered all knowledge and wis m. Whether the Polynesian editorial staff eve ome so far lost, it is impossible to say, but presen carances would indicate that no sooner has a hor tal been fairly established, than we shall need

The last Polynesian takes us to task on a variet subjects in a manner which shows the ignorance not impudence of some of the craft. That mistake -typographical and clerical-may and often do oc ur, none are more sensible of than we; but the self ighteous, pharisaical habit of pointing at the mot another's eye when there is a beam in his own is a trait of the Polynesian. We quote from it : it (the Commercial) says that the British bark Nelson "ar rivel yesterday (Wednesday) from Arequipa, South America.' Araquipa being an island town, thirty leagues from the coast we would ask how the bark got there, and back again to the

Now, any school boy knows that Arequipa is a tate or department of the Republic of Peru, with its apital of the same name. The port of the state is the little town of Iquique (not Yquique, as the Poly sian has it.) The Captain of the bark reported him self from Arequipa, and he was correct, just as ves sels report themselves from California, Oregon, &c What is more common than for a whaler to hail from Oahu or Japan, or a ship from California or Oregon The geographical ignorance of the Polynesian what all laugh at. If it will take the pains to study

a Primary Geography, we will send in a copy. It next hunts up an affidavit to show that t Splendid did visit Johnson's Island. As the voucher of considerable importance in establishing the Polynesian's veracity, it should receive full faith and

Again, in endeavoring to straighten us, it gets it of wrong. It says that the brig Advance was bought by Mr. Coquin. There is no such person in Honolulu, that we are aware of. The gentlemen referred to, is probably Mr. Coqui.

Next, we find a hypocritical snarl at us for not re ining a font of Greek type which has lain here unused for thirty years, more or less, because there is no earthly use for it, and which would probably lay for thirty years longer unused, unless wanted to illustrate those very verdant "commercial" articles which abound in " classic thought and ancient art." But the beauty of the whole of this Greek affair is that before the Polynesian had scribbled his snarl we had actually offered to the Government Press this Greek font, which is completely new, at two-thirds what it would cost to import it, and the offer has been declined. If that isn't hypocrisy, then we have yet to learn what is.

"We have read of I. Lucius Mummius and his appreciation of Greek art at the taking of Corinth. The Mummius family ar not all dead yet."—Polynesian. No! There's at least one of them to be found in

the Polynesian office. Verbum sap! It publishes a list of " whale ships expected to ar rive at Honolulu in 1859."-but who ever heard of a ship of the name of Arragon? The Carolus and

We point to these errors, not in the spirit of recrimination, but to show how easily typographical and other errors occur, and also to show the pedantry and vanity of the Polynesian, which is so proverbially full of mistakes that our merchants do not rely on it for correctness. We cannot stop every week to hunt them up and make them known ; though if we were to delay the issue of our paper on publication days. to correct errors and procure affidavits, till 10 or 12 o'clock, as does the Polynesian, we should be able not only to obtain affidavits to prove the truth of every statement made, but perhaps some that would place the sanity of the government newsmongers in a very questionable position.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Early yesterday morning it was rumored about town that Mr. Martin Beck had committed suicide. It appears that during the night he cut his throat with a razor, and was found in the morning lying on his settee, nearly dead, the settee and floor covered with blood. His son, who slept in the same room, heard no noise, and only made the discovery in the morning. Dr. McKibbin was called in, who dressed and sewed up the wound, which was a very severe one, the windpipe being cut nearly if not quite through. It is quite doubtful whether Mr. B. will recover. He is a Dane, we believe, by birth. quite advanced in years, and has long been residing on the islands. His wife, who is of Spanish extraction, deserted him some three or four weeks since. and the cause of his attempt on his life is no doubt connected with his domestic troubles.

BURGLARY .- Mr. Isaacs' clothing store on Nuuanu street, just below the establishment of J. H. Strauss. was entered, it is supposed, between the hours of three and four o'clock on yesterday morning, and about \$100 dollars worth of clothing stolen. The proprietor of the store was awakened from his sleep by the barking of his dog, and on going down stairs found the back door open and a lot of goods (about \$30 worth) strewed about, which the thief had evidently left in his hurry. The fact that the goods taken were the best in the store, and evidently picked, goes to show that the burglar was well acquainted with the premises. We do not hear of any trace of the thief. CLOSE SAILING .- Three of the fine clippers which

eft here last fall for New Bedford and New London had arrived home, all making splendid passages. considering they were deeply laden with oil. We give the dates of their sailing from Honolulu and

Nov. 25—Sh. Saylark, Foliansbee, arr. at N.B. Mar. 9—104 ds. Nov. 28—Sh. E. F. Willetts, Holmes, arr. N.L. Mar. 11—103 ds. The Skylark met a squall near the Equator in the Atlantic and lost her fore-top gallant mast. Otherwise, she would probably have been up to he

THE YOUNG PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY .- A week from to-morrow, Friday, April 20, will be the first ann versary of the Prince of Hawaii's birth, and will t observed as a national holiday. Besides a reception and ball at the Palace, there will be a regatta in the harbor, during the forenoon, and horse races at Waikiki in the afternoon. For the regatta a number of boats have already been entered, but we have not vet learned the rules adopted for the occasion. They will doubtless be published.

ANOTHER GUANC HUNT-PROBABLY. - The schoone Kinoole, has been chartered for another " secret expedition." and sails to-day "to cruise." un. der the command of Capt. Foss, late of the Kamemeha IV. Mr. John A. Widdifield, recently from prices currents and the hurry and scramble of a com- chartered by a company, but the destination is, of

The guano mania was pretty well taken off in sketch of an island to be visited by the schoone Kinoole-which we saw going the rounds yesterday The "deposite" was represented as awfully deep, th American flag flying with "Hail Columbia," and ne solitary individual shouting, "I am monarch all I survey." RIFLES. -At a regular meeting of the Honolul Rifle Company held at their Amory on the evening of the 7th inst., His Majesty Kamehameha IV. was

proposed as an active member of that corps and was unanimously elected. By a subsequent vote of the company, His Majesty was unanimously elected Colonel of the corps. STRAWBERRIES. - During the past week or two th ious fruit has been quite plenty about town ough mostly secured in advance by private families dr. Holstein of the Agricultural Society's Garden has

out an acre of plants now in full bearing. The

ANATEUR CONCERT.-We are happy to learn that concert will be given by the Amsteur Musical Society of Honolulu on the 26th inst., in aid of the Hospital fund. The concert is given at the request of and under the patronage of their Majesties the King and Queen, and will doubtless draw a large

75 cents per quart.

and to keep one bottle as a sample for future arisons, to see what improvement years may effect a our domestic wine manufacture.

Transpure BungLary.-Attempts were made on unday night to the enter the stores of Mr. E. Kemp and J. O'Neil on Hotel street; but in both cases the ourglars were unsuccessful in obtaining entrance.

Book Sale -- An auction of books, and far erticles takes place on Saturday evening, at Colburn's, which will be worth the attention of book-

Our thanks are due to Mesers, M'Ruer & Merril, and Chas. W. Brooks of San Francisco, and J. S.

Van Ingen of Talcahuano for special favors in the

[Correspondence of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.]

· Letter from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20, 1859. MR. EDITOR :- Californians are a wonderful peode. No toils, no reverses, no disasters can disco age them, or they would have been discouraged long ago. The State grows in wealth and importance, notwithstanding all efforts to keep her back. Her towns are destroyed by fire, one after another; yet they are rebuilt. Corrupt legislation and a perverted ju ary bear down like an incubus upon her energies; yet she rises above them. Swindle after swindle, each surpassing the other in magnitude, is perpetrated upon this people. Frauds of the most open and audarious character, are committed upon them, with a boldness that is truly amazing. Especially is this true of San Francisco. From her earliest history, it has been her lot to struggle against all kinds of foes. Many times reduced to ashes by the devouring element, she has risen again, prouder than before. Hurried into the Charybdis of bankruptcy by unprincipled politicians and stealing officials, she has extricated herself nobly. In spite of being thus swindled and bamboozled so systematically, she has attained her present position. After the renovation of the political atmosphere in '56, it was thought that the time for open, high-handed villainy had passed, never more to return; but recent events have shown that the same poisonous element is still rankling in our

The celebrated "Bulkhead Bill" affords abundan evidence of this fact. By this bill, the right of the city in the whole extent of her water front,-some two or three miles,-was to be ceded to a set of unprincipled and irresponsible men, for an unlimited time, for the avowed purpose of building a bulkhead; but really for the purpose of enriching a few individ-uals at the expense of this city and her extensive commerce. . This bill, although bearing the marks of villainy and fraud upon its very face, was actually passed by the Senate. But the voice of an indignant people was heard in the Senate Chamber, speaking to the corrupt Senators, -not in the "still, small voice" of mild reproof; but in the thunder tones of stern rebuke. The following day the bill was reconsidered; better counsels prevailed, and it was finally defeated. by a small majority. The news of its defeat was immediately telegraphed to this city, and some of our citizens manifested their joy by firing a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the event.

Last week an attempt was made to force the pas sage of a bill appropriating a large amount of money to reward those patriotic individuals who composed the "law and order" army for eminent services ren dered their country, in quelling the insurrection (!) of 1856. Of course, the bill did not pass; and these patriots will have to console themselves with the reflection that "virtue is its own reward." Doubtless the satisfaction arising from the remembrance of their good deeds, and the glory gained in that war, will prove a sufficient reward to such pure patriots.

Judge Hoffmann's decision, in the case of Gallagher vs. bark Yankee, has been sustained by Judge McAllister of the U. S. Circuit Court, granting \$3,000 damages. Every item of evidence is stretched, and every point of law strained, to bring contempt upon the Vigilance Committee. It is to be hoped the people of this city will secure Capt. Smith against pecuniary loss in this matter.

The trial of Capt. Pendleton of the bark Sarah Parks, for extreme cruelty to his seamen, and for the murder of one of his crew, on the voyage from Cardiff hither, is attracting much attention. If the charges made against him are true, his is a case of the most unparalleled cruelty. While being conveyed from the District Court to the jail, on one occasion, he narrowly escaped being lynched by the excited

Gen. Walker, the noted fillibuster, is still in this city. His movements have been very secret, and so far nothing has transpired, with reference to his designs, although there are many surmises on that

The opposition line of steamers to New York have made the rate of fare so reasonable, that travel has increased very materially within the last two months The rate of fare on both lines is now, cabin \$150; 2d cabin \$100 ; steerage \$50. Yet the Company is looked upon with suspicion, as the people of this State have little confidence in any enterprise in which C. K. Garrison is concerned. It is supposed they are only making a show of opposition to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the purpose of being again " bought off' by that Company.

News from British Columbia is decidedly more favorable. The Brother Jonathan arrived on the 14th with \$80,000 in treasure; the greater part of which s said to be Fraser River dust. There is considerable freight going forward for Victoria. The English steamers Labouchere and Forward are to be put on the route between Victoria and this port.

San Francisco is particularly unsuccessful as whaling port. But two or three whalers are owned here. They have done very well, however, the past season on the lower coast. The Overland Mail is a decidedly great institution

By this means we receive news from the East every three or four days. It is confidently expected that the time will be reduced to twenty days, for the whole trip, during the summer months. The Sonora arrived on the 17th with nine hundred

passengers, among whom were our Senators and a host of political characters. We are having unusually cold weather for this sea son of the year. Old Boreas has broken his icy bands. and comes down howling from the lofty Sierras, bearing with him the cold breath of the north. After all.

there is no climate so pleasant as that of your sunny

Letter from Hawaii.

isles. Such is the opinion of

THE VOLCANO-SNOW-STORM-WATERFALL WAIMEA, May 3, 1859.

MR. EDITOR :- I take advantage of the departure of the Mary, which sails for Honolulu to-morrow, to forward you the latest advices from the eruption. The volcano continues still in action. A consider

able stream of liquid lava is nightly visible from Waimea on its descent towards the sea, near the track of the former flow. The head of the stream has now arrived to within about fifteen miles distance of the shore. Its progress is slow; and, judging by its rate during the past week, a fortnight or three weeks will elapse before it quenches its redness in the waters the ocean. If nothing happens to arrest or divert its course, it will probably reach the water at a point a little to the southward of Wainanalii-the spot where the old stream entered the ses. Probably a length of fifteen miles of the glowing red hot stream is visible in the night from Waimen-the fire extending from the head, or front, of the flow, up the mountai about half way to the old craters. The two upp mit are large and well flavored and bring readily craters continue to send up Immense volu smoke, and on Friday night last, the 29th April, one of the lower craters was distinctly observed to throt up considerable jets of lave into the air—thus show ing conclusively that old Pels "still lives."

The weather of late, in this elevated region, been quite cool and rainy. On Friday last the mit of Manus Kea was the seems of a stallet.

coattered here and there, many re cataracts, some of which, for book surrounding scenery, possess for a world. The valley of Waipio, this

one of the most interesting natural island, possesses two of them, near the mouth of the sea, and said to be twenty-fre by ossesses a world wide reputation ituated at the head of Waining of some eight or ten miles from the not its rival in height, by far the perfect fall. At this point the the valley, assuming a perp proach each other in a regular that the valley suddenly termina surrounded by smooth perpendient ing rocks, rising to a height of the and forming a sort of huge chies which pours the main body of the B water rushes over the brow of the regular stream, and falls in an ani to the bottom, and thence, flowing round pool the receives it, dashe a down the valley among the rocks h pices, the thundering waters, the dashe behind the fall, and the many value of the great cave by the behind the fall, and the many value of the great cave by the same of the great cave by the great cave by

ored ferns above and on either side bination of attractions. An artista more glorious subject for a pencil. This beautiful fall is, unfortunate of access. The route up the ralls of access. The route up the valley a some places dangerous. The traver his waist in water a great portion of one place, for a brief distance, swimmethod of progression. Propably in ever visited the spot. The lover of a however, if he is stout enough of lists tervening obstacles, will be richly as labors, by a visit to the head of Waist

Arrival of the Palm EASTERN DATES TO

The clipper ship Polynesia, Can t at this port on Friday last, in fourts Francisco, bringing the New York Via Tehuantepec and the overland are received.

"Nuuanu," contains all the Calife est. From the Eastern states the men ant and will be found embodied in Flut from Europe the tidings are rumors of war, and the probabi

hands in England, that war would the first of the present month. The France and Austria were just on they armed for that purpose. The other were mediating in favor of a peace, a the English Ambassador at Paris, buil to attempt to soften the Au The policy of France is evidently in and peace or war is made to depend Austria will give way or not. Both Fr tria are reported on the authority Ministers to have agreed to with from the Roman states, and to less manage his own people; subject then is by the people of the sacred right of re is, of insurrection-which is almost of on the retirement of the Austrian and It is odd that the venerable Popeis mo respected at a distance, while at he spect or affection is manifested for hi the management of temporal affairs. starting point whence war will inevite the efforts of Lord Cowley, the English

In the meantime both France and A ting their military resources into the hi efficiency and readiness for promptate way from Toulon to Marseilles is rais a completion, and the reviewing and dil is constantly going on. But the es time of the first Napoleon. Then she and ill prepared for war. Now she has ing of nationality and can bring a mill of men into the field. Upper Italy, w Austria, and which will probably be f conflict, is strongly fortified, and, in the brave soldiers, would be impregnable. the two belligerents are stated to be Austria, 600,000; France, 488,000; liable to be much increased in case of Thus they stand, pitted against each their teeth over the bone, Italy, while sia and Russis look on, ready, no doubt play. Already the south of Europe ma

not be likely to avert it.

the clash of arms, where " Fiery Frank and furious Hun. "Shout in their sulphurous canopy." The Sickles trial at Washington will ntil June next, when the Criminal SALE OF SPERM OIL -Sales of 15001

oil at Nantucket to a New York house per gallon, are reported in New York The American Guano Company at S received from their Islands (Baker and Pacific Ocean, 4000 tons of guano, and in the New York and Philadelphia mat to \$60 per ton. They will dispatch in the ship Mary Bradford, with a largest muchinery for loading the guano, and to rity of the vessels at the islands, in the busys, life boats, &c.

The Courier des Etats Unis assets fillibustering expedition is ready to state from Havana. The head-quarters are ammunition are in Southern cities, ready to depart simultaneously from to f the Union, and secret agents on the gaged to prepare facilities for access

FOR THE PACIFIC.—The clipper slip ford at New York for Honolulu and launder charter of the American Guan (New York, is now taking in two large in twenty tons each, with air-tight compare eleven iron bell-buoys, averaging (10) besides the frames of a dwelling-house, store-house, for the use of the Company.

SUPPERE COURT—BROOKLYN.—Before M.—A SUIT FOR TWENTY MILLION DOLLAR.—Frank and Prentis of New London no can Guano Company.—The plaintiffs the company to recover one tenth of Islands or the right to take from Bake's Island one-tenth of the Guano on the paying therefor one dollar per ton. It walned their interest at twenty million approach their interest at twenty million approach to the court to award them calls stock, which they valued at one million. They claimed, under a contract which they had made with Benson and Turner under which they were to land certain visions upon Baker's Island in the rotheir complaint the plaintiffs failed in they complied with the contract, insiste had been prevented because it was imporprove it. To this compliant the defended a demurrer, which was decided by the of the defendants. The Court gave it was incompliant the defendants. leave to amend their complaint; but the assert that they are not under any app their rights can be invaded; and they be no further litigation which can

PRUMIA AND THE NEW BARY.—Prosito say about the present entanglement of the present entanglement on the present entanglement of a new phosis present the birth of a new phosis present the presen

prevent is likely soon to be from tack of funds. All his mad-still, the wretched Boliverus to unpopular that the print any considerable sum, and